

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. L. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

Richmond, Nov. 16.—A flag-of-truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday, bringing three hundred paroled prisoners and Northern dates to the 13th.

Despatches from Leavenworth, Kansas, say the rebels under Cooper and Shelby crossed the Arkansas River, with nine thousand men, and were marching on General Blount, who had only a force of eighteen hundred cavalry, acting as an escort to a heavy supply train bound for Fort Smith.

Refugees from the Rebel army report Bragg evacuating his position in front of Chattanooga. Longstreet is said to be organizing a force for a raid on the Federal line of communication with Bridgeport.

A plot for the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnston's Island has been discovered and frustrated. Rebel fugitives and sympathizers in the British Province were fitting out vessels for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners and burning Buffalo and Ogdensburg. The information was communicated by telegraph to Lord Lyons by the Governor General of Canada. Major General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier.

The steamer *Allen* was recently destroyed by guerrillas below Helena.

A collision had occurred on the Opelousas Railroad, killing sixteen of the 97th Illinois and wounding seventy.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 12th, says that quiet prevails in and around Chattanooga. An artillery duel took place between the batteries on Lookout Mountain and Moccasin Point to-day. The fire of the enemy was vigorous but no casualties occurred.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A gentleman who arrived late last night from the front reports all quiet, and no signs of an early engagement.

Gold in New York, Thursday, 146 1/4; Friday, first board, 147 1/4.

More than twenty different trades have struck for higher wages in New York. Not less than seven thousand mechanics have abandoned their work in forty-five large establishments. Important strikes have also taken place in Boston and other cities.

The *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to the 1st, has arrived at Halifax.

Henry Ward Beecher was among the passengers.

The rebel steamer *Georgia* had arrived at Charbourg to obtain provisions and coal.

Furious gales have raged around the English coast. The rains still remain in possession of an armed force. The cotton market is irregular, with an advance of a quarter of a penny for some qualities. Breadstuffs are steady.

Additional Northern News.

Richmond, Nov. 16.—Late Northern papers furnish the following additional news:

Balloting in the Missouri Legislature on the 12th for Senator, resulted as follows: Brown 62; Phelps 30; Brodhead 39; no choice.

Meade's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign, states that the Union loss, July 1st, 2d and 3d, was 2,800 killed, 13,700 wounded and 6,000 missing.

"Little Rock" advises to the 6th says that Price and Holmes' command are still at Marshall, Texas.

Geo. W. Lane, the so-called U. S. District Judge for Alabama, died at Louisville on the 10th.

Maj. Gen. Prentiss, captured at Shiloh, has resigned.

Reed Butler has gone to Fort Monroe to relieve Foster in command of that department.

Still Later from the North and Europe.

Richmond, Nov. 4.—The *Baltimore Gazette* of the 14th is received. On Thursday a considerable body of Confederate soldiers, Gen. Kilpatrick's camp near Stevensburg. From this, says the *Gazette*, it would appear that at least some Confederates remain on the North side of the Rapidan.

The New Orleans *Eve* of the 4th states that the Confederates attacked Washburn's advance on the 3d, driving it towards the main body. The Confederates were soon checked, it is said, and in turn driven back, with loss of two hundred prisoners. Federal loss fifty killed.

A correspondent of the *Express* says the Federals have fallen back to New Iberia in consequence of a rumored attempt to get the Confederate arms out of the Mersey. Several war vessels had been sent to guard against it.

London papers confirm the statement that the French government had withdrawn permission to prosecute the work on the ironclads for the Confederacy. Furnishing cannon and munitions of war has also been prohibited.

A rumor was current that the French troops of Rome would be withdrawn.

The election returns of Prussia indicate a decided success of the Liberal party.

Gold in New York, Friday, second board, 147 1/4.

North Carolina sixes 59.

From Kentucky.

ABINGDON, Nov. 16.—Persons from Kentucky report the execution of Lt. Harry Connor, of Col. Adam Johnson's regiment, by the Yankees at Mount Sterling, on the 25th ult.

Ten Kentucky cavalry regiments have been mustered out of service and a draft made on each county for a company by Gov. Bramlett.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Nov. 16.—The report brought from Gordonsville that Meade had crossed the Rapidan, and which was bulletined this morning, relieved the dullness which has prevailed here for some time, but on the arrival of the Central train to-night, it was ascertained that only a squadron of cavalry crossed, which was driven back.

The tone of financial articles in late Northern papers indicate the approach of a monetary crisis in New York.

General Hood arrived here to-day, in good health and fine spirits.

A flag-of-truce boat, with released Surgeons is expected here to-morrow. The trips of this boat will be more frequent hereafter, as permission has been granted to bring stores for Yankee prisoners, subscriptions to purchase supplies for this purpose becoming general in the United States.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Nothing unusual this morning. Firing at long intervals continues.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863. NO. 6.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Mercury of Saturday

On Wednesday twenty-three killed shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-three missed, and one hundred and thirty-six hit. On Wednesday night there were one hundred and thirty-six killed shots, of which thirty-three missed, and eight hundred and thirty-six hit. On Thursday night, a calcium light was exhibited on Gregg, for the purpose of illuminating Fort Sumter, and at nine rapid musketry firing was heard, and voices crying, "Halt!" The flag-staff at Sumter was shot down, and captured by Sergeant Mayo and Private Astry, Company C, 28th Georgia.

The fire from Gregg on Friday was continuous, and rather severe. Some shots were fired at Sumter, and a few shells went over as Mount Pleasant. The monitors did not fire a shot. At the hour we went to press the bombardment was still going on, and a calcium light was again displayed.

BANK CONVENTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following from one of the Columbia papers:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

At a convention of representatives of the several banks in this State, in which the following banks were represented, viz: Bank of the State of South Carolina, Bank of Charleston, Planters' and Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, Bank of South Carolina, State Bank of South Carolina, Union Bank of South Carolina, South Western Railroad Bank, People's Bank, Farmers' and Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank of Columbia, Merchants' Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw, Bank of Georgetown, Bank of Charleston and Planters' Bank of Fairfield, the following was adopted:

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the duty to collect for the Government, and for which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb a sufficient amount of the notes, to prevent the evils of an excessive paper currency; and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and of the Government that the right to pay all Government dues in their issues should be waived by the people to a certain extent, and measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the said issues, or so much as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions (\$200,000,000) or less. For the accomplishment of this object, the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this meeting:

1. That a new issue of coupon bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, the bonds bearing six per cent interest—the coupons payable annually in coin.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions of dollars, to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan, for the payment of the interest on the above bonds. That the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the said bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, they shall first be appropriated among the States of the Confederacy; and that a commissioner be appointed for each State to make known to the tax-payers in each Collection District the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay the specific tax, and who shall sell at par, in each District, the amount of bonds required; and that Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the bonds.

4. That all existing distinctions between Treasury notes of different dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen millions loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor; and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holders of Treasury notes which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. stock, at a short price, be provided for that purpose, and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be reinstated.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issues, and that the new issues shall express on the bills that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, say \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to present the foregoing to the convention of bank representatives, to be held at Augusta on the 16th instant: Messrs. George A. Trenholm, Charles M. Furman, M. C. Mordecai, George S. Cameron, Alvan Macfarlan.

Extracts from the minutes.

J. A. CRAWFORD, Chairman.

ALLAN MACFARLAN, Secretary.

A SOLDIER OF THE "TRUE GRIT."—We are informed that a soldier belonging to a North Carolina regiment, whose name we could not learn, displayed his patriotism in a most exemplary manner a few days since. He obtained a furlough of eighteen days to visit his wife and children, whom he had not seen for two years, and had come as far as Gordonsville on his way home, when he heard that the Yankees were coming to free, and a general engagement looked for. Although the train was about to start for Richmond, this gallant soldier resolved to return to his regiment and take part in the expected fight. Such a man is worth a brigade of skulkers or deserters.

Richmond Whig.

RICE.—The culture of this great staple article in South Carolina, was introduced by accident about the year 1695. A big from Madagascar, touching at Charleston, on her way to Great Britain, cast anchor off Sullivan's Island. The Captain invited Landgrave Smith on board, and presented to him a bag of seed rice, with information of its growth in the East, its excellent food, and its amazing increase. The Governor divided it among his friends, who made experiments with it, which fully answered their expectations; and from this small beginning arose the great staple of South Carolina.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Mercury of Saturday

On Wednesday twenty-three killed shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-three missed, and one hundred and thirty-six hit. On Wednesday night there were one hundred and thirty-six killed shots, of which thirty-three missed, and eight hundred and thirty-six hit. On Thursday night, a calcium light was exhibited on Gregg, for the purpose of illuminating Fort Sumter, and at nine rapid musketry firing was heard, and voices crying, "Halt!" The flag-staff at Sumter was shot down, and captured by Sergeant Mayo and Private Astry, Company C, 28th Georgia.

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MUST BE FREE.—Gov. Brown of Georgia

was inaugurated Governor of that State for the fourth term, on the 4th instant. He closes his inaugural address as follows:

Remembering the sacrifices we as a people have made, the sufferings which we have endured, the noble Southern blood which our enemies have spilt, the deadly hate which they feel toward us, the cruel wrongs which our females have encountered, and the degradation, bondage and chains which await us and our posterity if we are subjugated; let us humbly and fervently invoke the aid of Almighty Power, and laying aside all past differences, and personal considerations, let us gather around our country's altar, and while we ardently desire peace upon honorable terms, let us here again renew the solemn pledge to each other, that come life or death, come wealth or woe, we will never sheathe the sword till constitutional liberty is established, Georgia is free, and these Confederate States are recognized by all the world, an independent power.

For the Progress.

If any of our Eastern friends are inquiring into the expediency of going up the country with the expectation of living, they are informed that the following bill was charged a friend at a boarding house in the very respectable but not overcrowded town of Hillsboro, Board for lady, daughter 13 years old, and son, 10 years old, from 12th September to 15th November, and for gentleman 2 weeks and 2 days, \$648. Lights (costing \$35) not included. Scanty allowance of wood.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to M. at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-16] C. B. KITTRELL.

FOR SALE.

A N ELEGANT STOREHOUSE AND LOT IN THE Town of Henderson, N. C.; also two residences. The dwellings are very comfortable and out-houses good. Nov 13-16 C. B. KITTRELL'S Depot.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address, J. D. & A. WALKER & CO., Nov 12-16* or Wooddale, Person, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co. S. J. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Nov 13-16

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William C. Hill and others, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Dasher Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two-story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place. The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale. E. G. LEWIS, C. M. of sale. Nov 10-14

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXCELLENT one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address At Bond Hill, N. C. A. M. ROOHL. Nov 9-13

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four from Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Bone, Rubber, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Sandes and Pipes, Limes, Spurns and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Dies necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY, High Point, N. C. Nov 7-14

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. E. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The house contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest. M. D. CRATON. Nov 7-14

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR each, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hilary Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Hanterville Depot and near the Falls of New River, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to agent. W. H. HIGG. Oct 29-31

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY TO C. H. THOMPSON, M. S. K. N. C. Railroad Depot. THOS. D. HOGG, Major and Ordnance Officer. Oct 20-24

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARRIVED and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No. 50. Nov 13-16

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (H. G.), Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN AND COTTON Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate States Government are exempt from duty in the transit for Home Defense, except when their cargoes are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defense will be dispensed with until the 10th day of December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance. R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Nov 11-14 All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE PIANO FORTE NOW READY.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT, WILL be published.

Part 1st. Of the C. S. A. improved Hunter's Book of Instruction for the Piano Forte. Price \$3.

This part, elegantly printed in Lithography, on good paper, contains the usual instructions to learners, together with eight pages of scales and exercises, marked for fingering.

Part 2d completing the work, will follow in about three weeks, and comprise lessons and studies for advanced pupils.

Third.—One-third off to the trade, and half this allowance to schools and teachers ordering ten parts. Cash or check to accompany all orders.

Nov 16-21 GEORGE DUNN & CO., Richmond, Va.

All papers in North Carolina copy twice and send bill to publishers in Richmond.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Look & Farris, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farris, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farris tenders his acknowledgments to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his management.

CHAS. M. FARRIS. Sept 5-14

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Oct 20-oct 21:WD

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP, J. J. GARRARD.

Aug 21-14

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares \$100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Nov 10-14 Standard State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. G. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the land known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out.

CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-taw14nov

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House in the town of Jones, N. C., one likely NEGRO boy. He is the best hostler and driver in the State to his age, also a good house servant, and would make a splendid waiter in a hotel—healthy and strong, with good qualities, and would make a good farm hand, and at the same time and place, one fine ROCKAWAY, and DOUBLE HARNES, all in good order.

H. HARRIS, N. C. Nov 13-16

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. B. BASON, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY MAKES known that he is now in his office over Mr. Peckard's, N. B.—Those wishing to consult or who expect his professional services, should let it be known at once.

"Now, is the watchword of the wise; Now, is inscribed upon the banner of the prudent."

Nov 13-16

Office of Grand Master of the Grand

Lodge of N. C., 1862, A. L. 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 24 day of the next Grand Communication.

E. F. WATSON, Grand Master. Nov 6-oct 14

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-14

FOUND.

LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterday evening and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Nov 13-14

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF SIX LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....\$1 00 One week.....\$ 5 00

Two days.....\$ 2 00 Two weeks.....\$ 10 00

Three days.....\$ 3 00 Three weeks.....\$ 15 00

Four days.....\$ 4 00 Four weeks.....\$ 20 00

Five days.....\$ 5 00 Five weeks.....\$ 25 00

Five weeks.....\$ 25 00

Fifty words or less of text, one square, and additional space will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged \$2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

\$500 REWARD.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALPH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail what you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:
Six months.....\$10 00
Three months..... 6 00
Two months..... 4 00
One month..... 2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newdealers will be furnished at \$9 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for \$2 a square (eight lines single or less) for the first, and \$1.50 for every additional insertion.

Believing, several months ago that the probabilities of our conquering a peace from the North were very remote, and that the chances for our persecutors to subjugate us were about as slim, and not desiring a perpetual war, we favored and urged some action on the part of the sovereign States, North and South, to put a stop to the horrors of the struggle and restore peace to the country. For this effort to conciliate and restore quiet and peace to a people bleeding at every pore, we, and others who acted with us, were denounced as traitors. "Army conventions" were held, "army meetings" sent forth their indignant denunciations, and a furor of righteous indignation, mingled with demagoguism of course, was gotten up. We were told the army and people would repudiate all such "peace offerings" had they an opportunity to speak. Well, in the recent Congressional elections for this State, the army has spoken, and the people have spoken, and their voice is unmistakably in favor of those men whom they have been led to believe will favor some other means than the sword to put an end to the war which is devastating and consuming the country. Sensible men in Europe and America say the struggle cannot be ended by the use of the sword. Why, then, not try some other means? If Davis and Lincoln, or the Governments they represent, cannot stop the inhuman butchery, let the sovereign States, that existed before Confederacies or Confederations were their hands? Why endure a perpetual hell when in our power to avoid it? The frenzied madness and sectional hate that controls affairs at Richmond and Washington is not likely to assume that normal condition required for the settlement of great questions, and hence the necessity for the action of States, as such.

Since we first urged negotiations several months have rolled around, and we are no nearer a peace than when the war commenced. The brilliant conquests that have been predicted for our arms have all been disappointed, or turned to ashes at the touch; gradual inroads have been made upon our territory; true to the lessons of the past, our Generals have gradually fallen back and suffered our "enemies," by the principle of absorption, to acquire more and more of our territory, and yet the President tells us in his Chattanooga speech that the enemy will be driven out of Tennessee by the 1st of November. The Governor elect of one of the cotton States tells us the "China fleet" will soon make its appearance, "recapture New Orleans, ascend the Mississippi river to Vicksburg and Memphis, repossessing those places, and finally threaten New York itself." Now what can we expect of a cause whose leaders thus trifle with the sufferings of the people, for we can call it nothing else? If honest in these far-fetched predictions, then they deserve our pity and commiseration, but if made with a purpose to deceive, mislead and fill into a state of false security, then they deserve the execrations of the whole people. God forbid that the war should last until these predictions shall be fulfilled.

But we have strayed from the subject we set out to introduce. We favored movements, by the States, looking to peace, six months ago, and we favor the same now; for we most heartily and devoutly believe it can never come by fighting—certainly none that is desirable for us. We copy to-day an article from the Atlanta Register in favor of negotiations, by the States, for peace, and we invite for it a careful perusal. We are glad to see this, and especially are we glad to see it in a Georgia paper; for until two or more States agree as to the propriety of some action in the matter, nothing can be done. We hope no "army conventions" or "indignation meetings" will be held on account of the discussion of steps for peace in Georgia, for the great boon for which all good people look with such longing eyes must come, at last, in that way, or not at all. The States are sovereign, and as such can cut loose from the General Government at pleasure—the principle was established in the secession of South Carolina—and without in the least weakening the Confederacy or the power or vigor of our armies, the States can hold conventions and confer in reference to the matter; and if the people of the North who are willing to enter into negotiations for a settlement before the "last man" is slain and the "last dollar" expended, will join us in the movement, we may be able to stop the effusion of blood and maintain the ascendancy of free institutions. On the other hand, a continuation of the war bids fair to enslave the people of both sections. The gloom in both sections has become oppressive to all who are not the slaves of power, and all good men, who are not willing to be made slaves perpetually, desire that it be dispelled.

Seize Cotton Bounties.—All the State Cotton at Wilmington was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. We do not know how much the State had there or what the extent of the loss is.

The Sisters of Mercy and the Soldiers.

White, like Lincoln, we have often wished that we were more devout than we are, we know but very little about sectarianism, and really we don't know that we care to know more than we do. We know, however, that we have never sympathized with the violent denunciations that we have heard from some of the new-light pulpits of Catholics and the Catholic religion. Judging by their "walk and conversation" they are about as good as other denominations; and if they have their eccentricities and singularities they are less demonstrative and violent in them than some other sects. The "Sisters of Mercy" and the members of Catholic congregations generally are ever liberal in dispensing charity and active and energetic in relieving human suffering, and since the commencement of the present war the "Sisters" have devoted themselves entirely to the work of relieving the sufferings of our sick and wounded that they have arrested the attention of the most thoughtful and secured the admiration of the most indifferent. They make no ostentatious display of tracts and long prayers, but silently, quietly and noiselessly they move like ministering angels among the sufferers, dispensing comforts and consolation. "Verily, they shall have their reward." We take the following item, in proof of what we have said above, from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday last. What the "Sisters of Mercy" are in Charleston, they are everywhere:

"The Sisters of Mercy.—There is probably no one in this city whose eyes have not followed with interest the quiet and modest figure of some Sister of Mercy, as she passed upon her rounds. It is to this gentle impersonation of Christian benevolence, and to her associates, that our sick and wounded soldiers owe the tenderest of those ministrations which are better than medicines in their effect upon the languishing invalid. Nor is the large kindness of these ladies solely displayed in the personal care which they bestow upon the sufferer. They give generously from their stores at the same time; and many a want is thus supplied which might otherwise have been left ungratified. Since the beginning of the siege of Charleston their presence has diffused its blessings in every hospital, and their unwearied attentions to the soldier have done incalculable good."

In this labor of love the Sisters of Mercy need and deserve the assistance of our citizens. Any contributions in their behalf will be thankfully received at this office.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL VOTE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE 8TH DISTRICT.—RAMSAY ELECTED.—The following are from the Charlotte Bulletin, and of course reliable:

The following is the Official Returns as made by the Sheriffs in the 8th Congressional District, on the 11th inst:

	LANDER.	RAMSAY.
Mecklenburg	931	307
Lincoln	271	358
Gaston	302	431
Cabarrus	382	391
Rowan	341	845
Union	312	351
Catawba	275	378
Cleveland	427	257
	3,231	3,278
		3,231

Majority for Ramsay, 447

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The following is the official vote in the fourth District:

	FULLER.	STRANGE.	MEARES.
New Hanover	116	149	174
Brunswick	195	101	27
Columbus	274	115	25
Bladen	122	99	28
Robeson	569	239	38
Cumberland	771	159	35
Richmond	400	123	18
Harnett	283	72	7
	2,630	1,327	352

The 2d district is still in doubt. We learned from pretty good authority yesterday that Yellowley was certainly elected. It cannot be decided, however, until the entire army vote is returned.

Gaither is elected in the 9th by about five hundred majority, and Smith in the 1st, we learn, by about two hundred majority. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of talent and position, but we think that developments hereafter will show that the result in the 1st would probably have been different had there been a fair election.

DONATIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal by request:

CAMP 31st REG'T N. C. T.,
SULLY'S ISLAND
NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27, '63.

MESSENGERS.—Please allow me space enough in your columns, to make a few remarks in behalf of the noble citizens of Hertford county, who have so liberally and willingly contributed to the wants of the worthy boys of Co. G, 31st Reg't N. C. T., who have been so long contending for the rights of our much beloved country.

To R. G. Cowper, Esq., Capt. James Barnes, J. B. Slaughter, Esq., Jas. A. Dick, Rev. T. W. Hays, W. C. Jenkins, Esq., and David Harrell, Esq.

GENTLEMEN:—Through your exertions in behalf of my Company, we have been indeed blessed. I have been appointed by the Company to thank you, and through you every individual, even for the very smallest donation. We have never been in a starving condition, but we, in connection with all others, have suffered and do suffer for wholesome food. We do not complain of the government, we have never complained and never will, but though we have suffered for food, yet we have an abiding confidence in our administrative officers to believe that it was beyond their power to make us more comfortable. We entered into the service for patriotic purposes alone.—We have encountered and are still willing to endure any hardships that may come, that at last we may have a clear conscience that we have done our duty for our country and our glorious Confederacy. And, gentlemen, let us assure you that nothing but such an inspiring influence upon the poor soldiers, far from home, exposed as they are, as to have the indubitable evidence, such as you and other friends at home have given us that you feel an interest, not only for us individually, but in the great struggle for Southern Independence. It proves to us that old Hertford, among the first to respond to the demands upon her for defenders of Southern homes and firesides, has not grown weary in well doing. All of her sons are in the field, but few conscripts have been taken from her soil, and the aged, who are at home, are ever ready and willing to help the soldiers who are cheerfully fighting yours and our battles. When the cannon shall cease to roar; when the heated field shall be evacuated; when the time worn soldier shall return to his home crowned with laurels of victory; when our glorious flag shall float in triumph from every hill top in the Confederacy, and the rights of freedom secured to us, we will return to old Hertford to bless each and every one of you. Please accept our most heartfelt thanks for the provisions sent to us, and we will ever be yours, gratefully.

ISAAC PETERLIN,
Capt. Co. G, 31st Reg't N. C. T., for the Company.

SEWARD ON THE WAR.

The following extracts on the principal points of Seward's speech at Auburn the night before the New York election:

THE ISSUE OF THE WAR.

I have another ground for knowing that you will succeed to-morrow. You have the right side upon a plain, practical, simple issue. Our opponents do not see this; they have suffered faction to blind them.—They say that they are voting down this administration, because it is incompetent, and ought never to have been elected. They say, again, that they are voting to decide the Presidential question of 1864.—They are doing no such thing. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President of the United States for four years, viz: from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1866, fairly, justly, honorably, constitutionally elected. The question is not whether he ought have been elected in 1860; that was settled in the election of 1860, and is irrevocable. The question is not whether he or any person connected with his administration shall be elected in 1864. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President, not of a part, but the whole of the United States; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States—Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other Gulf States. In those States he is President de jure, but not de facto. The object of this election is the object of the war. It is to make Abraham Lincoln President de facto from 1860 to 1864 in Georgia, South Carolina and other Gulf States, as he is President de facto in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio.

NO PEACE UNTIL ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

I know the war waged for that object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. They will succeed because the object is just, and justice in politics is necessary. It is injustice and vice and downright robbery of Abraham, and the majority of citizens who elected him, to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him in that election. There can be no peace and quiet until Abraham Lincoln is President, under that election, of the whole United States. Now, justice is an instinct of the whole human family. If a man has a house, a horse, or a boat, and it is taken from him, all society combines to restore it to his possession, and it awards severe punishment to those who attempt to rob him of his rights.

The result to be attained is as important to our opponents as it is to us. What, if, through battle and slaughter, the President who was elected in 1860 should, by his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce, without voting and blood shed, in the election of Jefferson Davis, or John C. Breckinridge, or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy. Let us not be deceived. Abraham Lincoln must be President of South Carolina and Georgia by virtue of his election of 1860, or not only the peace of the Union, but the Union itself, is forever lost. Peace comes through that success, and in no other way.

There can be no peace to insurgents in arms until they have submitted and accepted Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States; then, and not before, will be the time to speak of terms of peace.

APPROACH OF THE TIME WHEN THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR SLAVES IN THE LAND.

The abettors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose about that. My answer is, that if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln at the beginning they would have retained the whole.—They have lost by resistance, on an average, ten thousand slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slaves in the land. This question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery thus far, has been the legitimate fruit of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained, not by man, but by God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish with it.

DOORS OPEN ALWAYS TO THE PRODIGAL SON.

Nevertheless, I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, as far as I am concerned, shall always be open to him. The longer he is content to feed upon husks the sooner he will hunger.—The longer he is content in his dalliance with the harlot of rebellion the greater will be his ultimate disgust with her embrace. The greater his hunger and disgust, the deeper will be his repentance and the more lasting his reformation.

BUT NO INVITATIONS.

I shall send no invitations after him, and yet, speaking not for myself, but for you and the whole American people, I express the conviction that neither man nor angels can prevent the lapsed calf being plain for his welcome when he does come back, saying patiently, "Brothers, I have offended, and I desire reconciliation."

STATE SOVEREIGNTY—PROPOSITIONS TO NEGOTIATE, &c.

From the Atlanta Register.]

There is nothing to distinguish a tyrannical majority in America, which rules without law, from an absolute monarchy of Europe or Asia, which rules alone by its will. In the issue which we have made—an issue which involves everything distinctively American in politics, anathema to European—the State of Illinois and the State of Ohio, as the man of Illinois and man of Ohio, have as much interest as the States and men of the South. These rights we are maintaining against the power of the North exercised through the Federal Government. These rights we mean to maintain as our birthrights after this war, for they are the holy ones of state sovereignty and civil liberty.—Appeal, 11th.

For months past the Register has sought to evoke from the press of the South just such expressions of opinion. We have generated the declaration that the "State of Illinois and the State of Ohio have as much interest in the triumph of the South as the men and States of the South." The Appeal has at length promulgated the idea, and now we would inquire whether that ably conducted journal will take another step in the right direction and inquire how far it is true that this can only be brought to a close through the action of these sovereign States? The Appeal means to maintain the supreme sovereignty of each State after this war. We would earnestly inquire why may not this independence and nationality of each State be practically asserted even now? There lives not a thoughtful citizen who has studied the character of Abraham Lincoln, and of the Cabinet that advises him, who believes that any terms of peace will ever be considered by him. He and his party exist and govern in the North simply and solely through their undisguised and unmitigated hatred of everything Southern. The South gave him not a single vote; the South withdrew from the Union because it despised the man and party called to rule over it. Peace from Lincoln, Seward and Chase? Never! Never! Brownlow, in the shape of his snake-like body, is not more nearly assimilated to Lincoln than in his demoniac hatred of the South and its institutions.

President Davis is actuated by no such absorbing

passions. He would have peace on any fair and honorable terms. But how can he attain such a disinterestedness? In more than one mode. He represents a Confederation which the whole North to day deems a consolidated despotism. With it peace will never be made. The North hates and fears the South, but while New York may hate Georgia, New York does not hate Georgia. If the representatives of those two States should meet, they might induce those of other States to convene with them; and while Lincoln and Davis are incapable of negotiation, the several "Sovereignities" of which the Appeal speaks might demand a suspension of hostilities, till all the States were represented in the Convention.

It may be objected that the Confederate Constitution gives the treaty-making power to the President and Senate. This is very true, but the difficulty is not insuperable. A Convention of the Southern States has the power to amend this Constitution. It is an instrument only sacred while it exists, and we are only sworn to support it while in its present shape.

The proposition for a suspension of hostilities with the purpose of attaining these ends, would lead to a discussion of States' Rights at the North. Men entertaining the views enunciated by the New York World, Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer, would not only have the weight of reason and argument on their side, but all those who dread ceaseless drafts, who fear endless taxation, who tremble before the uprising form of a fearful despotism, who have reflected on the dangers which threaten the liberties of the North, will concur in such a proposition emanating from the press of the South. The Northern press has not been wholly silent heretofore, but restrained by the idea that there was in the South only here and there a newspaper which adhered to the idea of unrestricted State sovereignty.

When a man like Lincoln—a brave brute—is involved with the lives and liberties of his subjects as did Nero or Domitian—when citizens are everywhere imprisoned by the click of the telegraph, and negroes are made a preferred class, there will not be waiting at the North the basis of a party whose watchword shall be, "State independence, and off with the head of the national tyrant." A Northern States Rights party will be organized and a Convention of the States demanded.

It may be answered that Vallandigham has been beaten. We answer that with all the influence of these recent Federal bayonets arrayed against him, with untold wealth to combat, with the terror which limitless power inspires, with bribery employed to defeat him, and offices and honors distributed among his most zealous enemies, his defeat was still a triumph. Without money, but from his home, his friends denounced as traitors and as false to citizen soldiery, it is a matter of amazement that we discover even the germ of a State Rights party in the Northwest.

In very truth the Appeal stops half way—in limbo of the argument. State sovereignty North or South is a "sounding brass and tinkling symbol," unless the principle be applied practically to the present hopeless condition of affairs which with one voice, the people would have remedied. We would have not only the supreme sovereignty of each State North or South conceded, not only that peace may now be secured, if possible, but as the only possible means of its perpetuation.

The Intelligence of this city has admitted that, as now waged, the war must be eternal, or result in the subjugation of either the North or South. The Appeal asserts the supreme sovereignty of the several States, North and South; and now we would ask whether the conclusions of the Intelligence and that of the Appeal do not point to the remedy? Must not the States intervene when Lincoln will not and President Davis, therefore, cannot?

If this may not all be accomplished without diminishing the strength and efficiency of our armies, we would oppose even the policy which our own and the arguments of the Appeal necessarily suggest. Let this be a subject of future inquiry.

HIGHHANDED IMPRESSMENT.—We learn that the Quartermaster at Weldon has ordered the farmers of Northampton to drive in one-tenth of their cattle. This, if true, and we suppose it is, for our information comes from a reliable source, is overreaching the authority conferred upon them by the law, and is a matter that requires attention. As well ask for the tenth horse, one tenth of the land, household goods, kitchen furniture, &c., as one tenth of the milch cows, calves, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—We invite attention to the advertisement of K., who wants to get a good residence in this city and pay the rent in Bank money. We prefer Confederate Notes, of course, but there are some people who own houses and negroes that prefer old Bank Notes, and to such our refuge friend appeals for shelter. He seems to have studied the weakness of human nature and has thrown out a bait that will "take," we think. If you have a house to rent for "Bank money" report the same at this office.

A number of slaves were sold by Messrs. Crech & Litchford, Auctioneers, yesterday, at fabulous prices. We may give a list of prices hereafter.

DIED.

Of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the residence of Lucy Phillips, Esq., Goldsboro, N. C., on the 21st ult., D. WHITE HURTT, second son of Major W. D. Hurr, of Newbern, N. C., aged 15 years and 9 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE AT HIGH PRICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, IN GOOD quantities, the following articles in the Hardware line, viz: Hand Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Iron Back Saws, Scroll Saws, Chisels, Angers, Bits, Gimblets, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Hammers, Planes, Bore Irons, Wrought and Butt Hinges, Door Locks, Butcher Knives, Chopping Knives, Razors, Cutters, Window Springs, Shoe Awls, Shoe Punches, Grind Stone Cocks, Waffle Irons, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Hay Forks, with various other articles in this line, in small quantities. He has also on hand 400 yards Wool Jeans, 3 dozen Soft Fur Hats, with various other articles out of the Hardware line, all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE F. FISHER,
High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Thursday, 28th November, 1863, near Brinkleyville, N. C., two Houses and Lots; a lot of Household Furniture; one Piano; a Buggy and Harness, &c. Terms cash. [Nov 17-31] J. H. PAGE.

TO PRINTERS.
WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE GOOD COMPOSITOR, to whom liberal wages will be paid by the piece, on Brevier and Long Primer, the former and a correct workman—one the preferred. Address at the Progress Office. [Nov 17-18] INGOLD GLENDENIN, Greensboro, N. C.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE AND ALL NECESSARY OUT-DOORS, with a good garden, for which I will pay BANK MONEY. Address me at the Progress Office. [Nov 17-18]

PIANO FOR SALE.
A FINE 10-8 TATE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, and a new tone, RALPH, can be had by order of J. H. PAGE. [Nov 17-18]

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, the cargoes of Steam Ships
SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L DEVEREAUX AND PET.
with sundry consignments from other Ships, among the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

- DRY GOODS.**
3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Casimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Scarfs

12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Laces Flannel
1 case Fancy Wore Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Muckback
1 bale Linen Sheetings
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c.

SUNDRIES.

- 2 cases Ready Made Clothing

1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses

2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazilian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

- 64 cases Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, made of superior material and finish
140 cases Blunders, assorted

19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Wax'd Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

- 32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wave Newspaper, 36 x 40

- 14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding

- 1 case Tin Solder in Shells
10,000 lbs. Hollow Wace
4 cases Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROGERIES.

- 50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffee
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kits Mackerel
5 kits Salmon
47½ sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

- 16 cases Quinine, 2,000 oas
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 cases Alcohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 cases do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do Best English Mustard
2 do Best Windsor Soap

AND

- 78 cases Drugs, assorted—
Iodide Potass.
Powd. Ipecac.
Tart. Acid.
Tinct. Opie.
Gum Opie.
Ung. Hydrag. Fort.
Pil. Hydrag.
Iodine.
Ammon Carb.
Ess. Lemon.
Liquorice Paste.
Blue Stone.
Baking Soda.
Cod Liver Oil.
Oleate Magnesia.
Magnesia Carb.
Potash Chlor.

Sulph. Morphia.
Gum Camphor.
Ipecac Wine.
Folv. Opie.
Cream Tartar.
Ung. Hydrag. Mit.
Glycerine.
Oleum Scilla.
Croton Oil.
Glycerine.
Blue Galls.
Thumt Blue.
Castor Oil.
Gum Arabic.
Oleo. Lime.
Dovers Powder.
Ether, Sulph. Op.